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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, in his dispatch to the Attorney General of Louisiana, says:

"The people must be first consulted in changing the organic law of the State. Usurpation will not be tolerated."

If we recollect aright, this same President, without the slightest authority of law, dictated most important changes in the Constitution of ten different States, in not one of which did he allow the demanded changes to be submitted to the people. Does he mean to plead guilty to the charge of usurpation?

THE public have seen how the Conservatives managed what they called the [illegible]. It is not uncharitable to infer that the Conservatives design to administer the same discipline to the assembly they call the "Rump Congress" at Washington. In the New Orleans massacre the President was on the side of the cut-throats. There are indications that he intends to be on the same side at the National Capital.

GOV. MURPHY writes to Washington, that the President's Policy has ruined the Union cause in Arkansas. The same statement reaches us through private sources, entitled to the highest credit. From the nature of the case, this cannot be otherwise. The President's Policy opens before the rebel leaders the prospect of recovering all they lost by their assault upon the Government.

A RIVAL to President Johnson and Parson Brownlow in blackguardism has appeared in the person of Gen. J. T. Headman, who thus speaks of "Hangman" Foote: "His own are the only hands wide enough to end his existence, and the maw of the carrion crow is his natural place of sepulture."

THE New York *Express* asks:

"What would the Republican editors do if Vallandigham and the Woods should die?"

They would next pray that the Brooks might have sense enough to follow the excellent example.

THE Union State Convention for New York will be held at Syracuse, on the 5th day of September next. Candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Inspector of State Prisons will be nominated.

THE President has made the following appointments for the Territory of Dacotah: Governor—Andrew J. Faulk, of Pennsylvania, vice Edmunds, Associate Justice—John W. Boyle, Receiver in Land Office—George Stickney.

IT seems probable that Gen. John A. LOGAN will be nominated in Illinois for Congressman at Large.

CITY ITEMS.

Pulmonary Consumption.

Properly speaking, and as it is generally understood, is a disease of the substance of the lungs, and may either be a tumor or developed tubercle, in which these are tubercles in the lungs which have not as yet taken on suppurative action, which there is no or very little cough and no spitting of matter or pus. In fact, matter will not be raised until the tubercle becomes inflamed, breaks, and then the process of suppuration goes on, and you have consumption in a developed state, or, in other words, true pulmonary consumption or consumption of the lungs. There may be disease of either the trachea, bronchia, larynx or pharynx, in which those organs throw off an excessive quantity of mucous pus or sharp-like substances, and it is to this form of the diseases above named that the term consumption has been given. It has been called bronchial consumption; or bronchitis, when the bronchia alone is affected, and it likewise has named tracheal, or laryngeal consumption, when the trachea or larynx are affected. So much for the description. Now for the cure. Each and every one of these diseases are curable, when taken in the early stages—as curable as any other disease, and as fatal as any other, when allowed to run for a long time, without a remedy; but I am not so sure that they are more fatal than most other diseases, when those other diseases are allowed to take their course. I have cured most of these diseases hundreds of times by my PECTORAL SYRUP, without any other remedy. Hundreds of living witnesses, in and around Pittsburgh, have given their testimony to the fact, and among them are some of the most respectable citizens, who, it is not likely could be imposed upon. The PECTORAL SYRUP is not an "expectorant", merely. It is more. It is a healing, soothing, lung medicine; infallible in the early stages, and often curing in advanced stages of lung maladies. I have made it and used it in my practice for more than twenty years, and I have yet to discover a remedy superior to it, in the early stages of lung and bronchial disease. In advanced stages, I use everything else, it sometimes fails. In weakened and broken-down states of the system, I do not trust to PECTORAL SYRUP, or any single remedy. If there be vigor of constitution enough left, I have confidence to believe I will succeed in curing, what is usually deemed an incurable disease. Sold at 149 Wood street. Dr. KEYSER'S office, 120 Penn street.

From a Lady.

WEST MILTON, SARATOGA CO., N. Y., July 5, 1865.

DR. HOSTETTER—Sir: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done to my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your bitters has saved her from an early grave. For the last seven years I have been doctoring her with syrup and all kinds of bitters that have been recommended to me for her, believing they were good, but failed; but all seemed to do her no good, while I was searching the almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something that would soon relieve. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around some goods that I bought at the Spa. In looking it over I saw at a glance that your BITTERS was just what she needed. I sent the next day to Baldwin Spa and got a bottle of your BITTERS. She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week with her appetite, and the distress that victuals occasioned. That burning in the stomach, I never saw in so short a time. She has taken three bottles, and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will cure her entirely. We and others thought she had disease of the heart, but that beating and fluttering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone. Yours, with respect,

Miss AMANDA MCPHERSON.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

Refrigerators, Ice Chests.

Four and five minute Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Water Filters, Meat Safes, Bath Tubs, and a full line of goods generally, suitable for the heated term. Our stock is the largest, our variety the best, and our prices the lowest to be found anywhere west of the mountains. Call and see, at 151 Wood street, south side, five doors above Fifth st.

W. W. BRADSHAW.

Don't Say that Consumption Cannot be Cured,

Unless you have tried the Rev. E. A. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption, and all Bronchial Affections. It has cured the very worst cases, and it may cure yours, at all events, don't despair until you have tried it. Sold by Agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, 68 Market street. Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1.00.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CABLE NEWS.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

Progress of Peace Negotiations.

[BY THE CABLE.]

LONDON, August 6—Consols at 87¾ for money.

LIVERPOOL, August 6—Cotton: The sales today have been 8,000 bales. The market is dull, with a decline of ⅛d per pound.

LONDON, August 6.—Before the armistice had been extended to Bavaria, the Prussian army had moved rapidly and secured a good foothold. They are forcing a paper currency upon the people.

By the agreement the Prussians are to occupy Furseburg, but the Bavarians are to retain the Fortress of Mentz. The Baden troops left it yesterday, and the Furtemburg troops will leave it on the 8th inst.

The river Rhine is re-opened.

During the last three days, the Austrians have been pouring into the Tyrol via Bonvia, to the number of about 40,000.

The Italian navy is to be re-organized.

The Court Marshal of Admiral Persels, who recently commanded the Italian fleet, is progressing.

The new Italian loan of $40,000,000 has been ordered.

Since the signing of truce, part of the Swiss troops, which were guarding the border, have been disbanded.

The cholera is unceasing in England.

THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION.

Legation of France to the United States.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT CONTINUED.

The Time Unalterably Fixed.

WASHINGTON, August 7—*To the Secretary of State.* The grave events which are passing in Europe may have caused a fear that the Universal Exposition of 1867 would be retarded in France. Public notices in the *Moniteur* have reassured the opinion. No relaxation has been manifested in the labors of the Committee on Admission. The exhibitors continue their preparations, and the buildings on the Champ De Mars are carried on with activity. In a word, everything indicates the anticipation that the Exposition will be completed and ready for the first of April, 1867. It would be regretable that if in foreign countries there should exist any uncertainty as to the time of the exposition, and that in consequence preparatory measures should be suspended. So the Minister of State, Vice President of the Imperial Commission, has lately expressed to the Minister of foreign affairs of the Empire, the wish that the various States that are to participate in this solemnity may be informed of the intentions of the Government of the Emperor. Until now, however, no lack of persistence has occurred on the part of the Commission, even on that part of the governments engaged in the war.

Mr. Rouher adds that in case some country should find itself prevented from assisting, through the unfortunate chances of fortune, the cause of the opening of the Exhibition, because one of the first duties is to protect the interests of the subscribers, the capital expended by these of the French exhibitors who have imposed sacrifices on themselves in view of the meeting of 1867, those, in fine, of the enterprises which have made considerable appropriations for the continuance of the works begun. I am, in consequence, instructed, Mr. secretary of State, to make known to your Excellency that the Imperial Section of the Exposition at Paris continues to be unalterably fixed for the first of April next, and excuses you, at the same time, the interest with which the Government of the Emperor will ask it to having this notice made known, not merely to the Central Committee, but also to the exhibitors who may reside in the United States.

A. BARROTT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Secretary of the Treasury Prevailed Upon to Sell the Coin Not Needed to Meet Interest on the Public Debt—Bond Contention in the Dental Convention—Prussia Wants the Treasure Carried off by the King of Hanover

A Mexican Vessel Lost.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Messrs. Brown Bros. and thirty three other firms, mostly branches of European houses, unite in a public letter to secretary McCulloch, calling upon him to sell all the coin in the Treasury not needed to meet the interest on the public debt, on the ground that it would facilitate trade.

The Evening Post opposes the suggestion as calculated to benefit foreign markets rather than our own.

The following is the resolution which provoked such a long contention in the dental convention at Boston, Monday: "*Resolved*, That this association is happy to see and hear Major Gen. Butler, and it also wishes he had command of the New Orleans mob ago.

The Prussian Government has made a demand upon the English Government for the treasure packed up and carried off by the Hanoverians and his suite in their flight, and deposited by them with the bank of England, asserting that he will seize and retain the bullion if it is not given up. The amount of coin was one million two hundred and fifty thousand thalers.

The *Patrie* announces that a Mexican army, fifty thousand strong, recruited among the Mexicans and officered by Europeans, will take the place of the French army, and they will maintain Maximilian on the throne.

The Cabinet of Vienna has presented a petition to the Emperor, reaffirming their loyalty, but seriously urging upon him certain reforms in his military and civil administration, also, momentous as the period, the representatives of Vienna will not dwell upon all the causes which have brought about the present deeply serious position of affairs. To our cause, however, they must all agree. It is that this position has been, not so much occasioned by recent reverses in the field, as by the unfortunate policy which the advisers of the Crown have pursued, both at home and abroad for a long series of years.

Annual Meeting of the Western Associated Press—Officers Elected

DETROIT, MICH., August 7—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press commenced to-day in this city. Many of the newspapers of the West are represented. The object of obtaining news by the Atlantic cable was referred to a committee. The report adopted recommends that the Press should receive not less than two thousand words per day. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—H. W. Walker, Detroit *Free Press*; Secretary—H. E. Baker, Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*; Directors—Halsey, Cincinnati *Commercial*; Blakely, Chicago *Post*; Knapp, St. Louis *Republican*; Fairbanks, Cleveland *Herald*; Brigham, Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

Protest and Charges Against a United States Minister.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The *World's* Bolivar (Venezuela) correspondence says the American citizens residing at Caracas, have sent an entire non-intercourse address to the government at Washington, a protest against the return of Edward Culver, as minister there, charging him with pecuniary misconduct, partiality in merchandise, disgracing the country in the eyes of the natives. He also says numbers of outrages have been perpetrated upon American citizens in Venezuela, many of whom have been murdered without our government taking any cognizance of the matter.

The Cholera at Antwerp—The Fishing Troubles.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The U. S. Consul at Antwerp reports that cholera of a malignant type is raging there, and that from sixty to ninety-five deaths per day are occurring.

The Captain of the steamer Wingoski, lately cruising in the fisheries of Nova Scotia, reports that he boarded five hundred smacks and was in the company of seven hundred and fifty vessels. Twelve of the had taken out English license, misunderstanding the recent treaty. He estimates the catches will not be as satisfactory as in former seasons.

Homicide at Rochester, N. Y.—Jumped from a Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 7.—A named Alderman, shot his brother-in-law, named Bartlett, at Parkinsburg, Orleans county, last evening, during a quarrel at Alderman's house. Bartlett will probably die.

A prisoner in the custody of a policeman, from Syracuse, in the 1.05 train east from this city this morning, jumped from the car window, near Warner's station, and was killed.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, ME., August 7.—The Maine Democratic State Convention met in Deering Hall this morning. Seven hundred and fourteen delegates were present. Abraham Sanborn, of Bangor, was nominated temporary chairman, and Wm. S. Noyes, of Laco, Secretary. Hon. Samuel Wells, of Portland, was elected permanent chairman. The temporary organization was, on motion, made permanent, and all Democrats elected from each county in the State.

Constitution Election in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—The returns from the New Constitution vote are so few, and the vote so slight, that it is impossible to ask of the result.

NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

Statement of the Lieut. Governor and Attorney General of the State, and Mayor of the City.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 7.—*His Excellency, President Andrew Johnson, Sir*—Your Excellency is already in possession of the main facts as regards the conspiracy which, by reviving the Convention of 1864, purposed to subvert the civil government of Louisiana. An informal meeting of twenty-nine members, one hundred and fifty being the whole number, and seventy-six a quorum, proceeded to depose the President of the Convention, who considered the Convention itself extinct. They elected B. K. Howell as President pro tem., adjourned to meet again, and a proclamation was issued by the President pro tem. convening the Convention on the 30th of July last, and directing His Excellency, the Governor of the State, to issue writs of election to fill vacancies. On the latter point the matter was looked upon as a harmless experiment, although a mischievously ingenious, possibly unconstitutional one, the Governor would not consent to do like this precipitation, and that in case the Convention would commit any acts of interference, he would at once have it dispersed. Unfortunately, however, after the lapse of nearly a month, the Governor issued writs of election to fill up fifty-one vacancies in that body. This document, to which the Secretary of State refused to give his attestation, under the seal of State, was issued under the attestation of the Private Secretary of the Governor. The people of the State became alarmed, when no doubt could be entertained that the object of the Convention was to subvert the Government, the preservation of which was especially entrusted to his keeping.

On Friday, the 27th of July, a large meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of forming universal suffrage, but in reality to organize a counter meeting of the Convention on the Monday following. The object of the meeting was to excite the negro population and the unconditional people so as to make them the victims of a riot by urging them headlong into a conflict with the State and municipal authorities.

On the other hand, we determined to prevent riot and bloodshed by pursuing such a course as would baffle the nefarious calculations of these agitators. Conciliation and the only remedy, must be by recourse to the usual process of law, and even then to proceed in such a way as to fasten upon them the responsibility of the violence they were seeking. The matter was submitted to the grand jury by the Attorney General, and in the meantime the Lieutenant Governor and the Mayor called upon General Baird, commanding the district, to assist and co-operate with the police were eagerly expected at noon.

Information having reached the Lieutenant Governor that in the Third district there was a commencement of effervescence, and that large numbers of negroes were coming in from the parishes, he proceeded to said locality, immediately sent a dispatch to the General, conveying this intelligence and urging that the police force should be strengthened. Governor Wells also sent a dispatch to the General, conveying information that the police force would be overpowered, and that the warrant for their arrest would have been submitted to the military, as agreed upon.

Before the receipt of the President's dispatch to the Lieutenant Governor, and the subsequent one to the Attorney General, were imperative, that the military must sustain and aid the police, and that the military authorities had been, for three days previous to the riot, in constant communication with the Attorney General, the Lieutenant Governor and the Mayor, with the view of preventing the impending riot. The efforts were unsuccessful, and could not counteract the effect of the incendiary counsels and appeals of those, who, for sinister purposes, had had in view this very result, in order to reap a political harvest. That the civil authorities have done their duty in this respect is potent; that more could have been done by them was impossible, as the facts were not known previous to the outbreak of the riot, by taking the proper means to prevent the meeting of the Convention, and we do not for a moment think that the Administration would call upon the military, which would endorse his objections, and the matter would at once be submitted to the President, this arrangement was satisfactory to both parties.

On the same day the Attorney General and the Lieut. Governor telegraphed to the President that no evidence existed upon which warrants for the arrest of the members of the Convention could be awarded by the military. The answer was received to sustain the course. As regards points of interest, from the facts stated upon the press to-day, the principles to be proper conduct to be observed by the police, so to call out the military,

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JOSIAH KING, NELSON P. REED } Business Managers.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY, City.

CLERK OF COURT:
JOHN G. BROWN, Hampton Tp.

CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, City.

RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY, City.

REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, Plum Tp.

COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON, City.

DIRECTOR:
JOHN P. DRAVO, Mifflin Tp.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
GEORGE WILSON, Fifth Tp.
GEORGE T. McKEE, North Fayette Tp
SAMUEL CALDWELL, Collins Tp.
WILLIAM PETERS, Ross Tp.
R. A. COLVILLE City.

REPUBLICANS! do not forget the meeting at the City Hall to-night, to hear HAMILTON, FORNEY, GROW and HALE! Let there be a grand turn out.

GENERAL SHERIDAN was not in New Orleans during the massacre. He was down in Texas, engaged in some sort of negotiation with republican leaders in Mexico. When he got back he sent to General GRANT a telegraphic dispatch, of which the following are the material portions:

"The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace.

"I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act."

General SHERIDAN demonstrated, on many battle-fields, his eminent fitness for military command. In this dispatch he demonstrates his total ignorance of civil rights, as defined and regulated by law, and his unfitness to deal with any questions except such as are purely of military character.

What law is there in the United States prohibiting a citizen from being a "political agitator?" In a republic—under all forms of government in which the people are recognized as factors—"political agitators" are just as essential to the health of the body politic; to the conservation and growth of individual and public liberty, as winds are to the purity of the atmosphere, and tides to the translucence of the ocean. A citizen has just as valid a right to be a "political agitator," as to be a mechanic, a merchant, or any thing else. Nor is there any law forbidding citizens from being "political revolutionists." Each citizen has an undoubted right by argument and persuasion—by appeals to reason, to interest, to feeling—to endeavor to accomplish any changes he conceives to be wise and beneficial, either in the laws or customs of the country. This is implied in the very idea and structure of free government. General SHERIDAN's conception is not of a government, based on popular opinion as consolidated into laws, but of a government, founded on force, and having bayonets for its exponents.

A score or so of men, claiming a civil function, assembled in a public hall. So far as appears, a squad of police would readily have arrested or dispersed them. What business had Gen. SHERIDAN to think of arresting them by the exercise of military authority? There was no pretense that the courts of law were shut, or the Judges restrained or coerced in the performance of their duties. On the contrary, there is abundant proof that the courts were ready and competent to deal with the whole matter at issue.

Nor does it help Gen. SHERIDAN's view of the case to pretend that the convocation of the Convention exasperated the rebel portion of the population, or any other portion thereof, so that a riot was imminent. It is the province of the authorities, civil and military, in the subordination, to put down mobs; but when the authorities undertake to put down peaceable people, or to debar such from the exercise of any unquestionable right, because ruffians resort to violent aggressions upon them, the authorities become panderers to lawlessness, sink themselves to the level of the ruffians whose ends they subserve, and take upon themselves a double measure of shame and criminality.

In our columns to-day will be found an account of the massacre, by an eye-witness. The writer is undoubtedly Mr. RAID, better known as "Agate," of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, now cultivating a Mississippi cotton plantation. He is a cool, dispassionate observer of events, and never hesitates to pronounce his duly formed judgment, no matter who it may hit. We ask our readers to go carefully over his detail of the lamentable affair. Having done this we are sure they will concur with us in opinion that the massacre was deliberately planned, and that the President played directly into the hands of the murderers. That high functionary cannot screen himself under the plea that the Convention was illegal. It was a peaceable and orderly convocation of citizens. All the evidence taken since the massacre shows that it was. The violence of the President and the violence of the rebel leaders, who were thirsty for blood, acted and reacted upon each other, to produce the sanguinary catastrophe.

ANOTHER change has come over the Chicago *Republican*. Messrs V. B. DENSLOW, Esq., the principal editorial writer in the Chicago *Tribune*; H. M. SMITH, Esq., who has been one of the editors of the *Tribune* from its original establishment; J. F. BALLANTYNE, Esq., the commercial editor of the *Tribune* and member of the Board of Education, and G. D. WILLISTON, Esq., who has for several years had charge of the financial department of the *Tribune*, have bought a controlling interest in the stock of the association. Next Monday the whole management will pass into their hands. The course of this journal under the new auspices will be thoroughly Republican.

GENERAL CHALMERS, in his speech in Memphis the other day, said:

"Like the gladiator for the arena, let us be ready with the sword drawn and the scabbard thrown aside; let us prepare for the struggle. Soon I expect to hear the straggling shots of the skirmishers, breaking into the roar of musketry; and finally, the deafening boom of the cannon. Then, where shall Tennessee be?"

This is the sort of talk the President's Policy is making fashionable throughout the Southern States.

NOT a Republican paper in the State of Connecticut endorses the Philadelphia movement.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

Full Account by an Eye Witness.

[Special Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1866.

In spite of a promise to the physicians to avoid newspaper writing, and of a promise to myself to avoid wearing out a welcome always too kindly given by the readers of this journal, I cannot avoid some account of yesterday's work. Necessity is upon me, as upon every honest man able to reach the avenues of public opinion, to tell that which my eyes have seen and my ears have heard of the latest rebel victory in this city, and the men who organized it.

It was no drunken brawl, or low street fight that clothed the floors of Mechanics Institute with gore, and filled the carts that hauled dead men like freshly slaughtered swine through the streets. I saw the Governor of Louisiana, for whose inauguration Banks' cannon thundered their choral salute, and Abraham Lincoln gave public thanks, dragged, lame as he was, for two squares through a hooting mob that, grac[ed] by such men as Humphrey Marshall, running delighted approval from the verandahs above, shouted and cheered, while the paroled rebel soldiers, wearing the uniform of the police of New Orleans, roughly jerked him forward, and the rioters from behind shot at and cut at and struck at him, till his bare head and his shoulders were dripping with the fresh flowing blood. Elegantly appearing persons, assuming the selectest places in the aristocratic society of the city, leaped upon the lifeless bodies of freshly murdered men as they lay on Canal street, within sight of the Clay statue, and crushed flesh and bones with their heels. Cheers and laughter greeted an express-wagon that passed the corner of Carondelet and Common containing the bodies of six murdered negroes, heaped up one upon another till the wagon body would hold no more. The man for whose murderous career no fitting terms could be found till, years ago, the citizens, by common consent, borrowed a name from the atrocities of the East, and called him the King of the Thugs, led a body of fifty paroled rebel soldiers in the uniform of policemen to the charge upon the "Convention and the negroes." Is it not right to call such scenes and such triumphs a rebel victory?

At the closing session of the last Congress, two of the conspicuous movers in the effort to reassemble the Convention were claimants of seats in the United States Senate, to which they had been duly elected by the Legislature. The whole Conservative party demanded their admission, and when Charles Sumner and Ben. Wade resorted to filibustering to prevent it, the denunciation was almost universal. Afterward, one of these Senators elect, Mr. R. King Cutler, published an address to his constituents, demanding compensation for the emancipated slaves! Now, the wind having shifted, as he thinks, he has been demanding universal negro suffrage at all hazards!

Under his lead, and that of other more respectable men, a temporary President was induced to issue a call for the Convention to reassemble, and the treble traitor, Gov. Wells, to issue a proclamation for an election to fill vacancies. On Friday evening a mass meeting was held at the Convention building, (the Mechanics' Institute,) and defiant speeches were made by Cutler, Dr. Dostie, Judge Hiestand and others. Next day the city was all a flame. The papers reported that incendiary speeches had been made and it was in everybody's mouth that Dr. Dostie and King Cutler had advised the negroes to arm themselves on Monday, and stand by the Convention that was going to give them suffrage, drive off the police, shoot, stab and destroy their enemies.

I was present at the latter part of this meeting, and heard most of the objectionable speeches, but heard nothing of this kind. The demand for negro suffrage was the great feature of the evening. Threats had been made that the Convention should be broken up, and its friends (not negroes as such, but in general, "its friends") were urged to be present and protect it from violence. There was some excitement—much enthusiasm; but neither the speeches nor the tone of the crowd struck me as more intemperate than is usual at large political meetings.

About eleven o'clock at night, however, a mixed procession, whites and negroes, had been formed, which marched up Canal and St. Charles streets. It was interrupted once or twice, and negroes, breaking from the ranks, had chased those trying to make the distribution out of the streets. After this, I was told by a prominent member of the Convention, that he knew there was reason to expect a riot on Monday, and that it it came, the rebels would suffer.

All day Saturday and Sunday men talked of this revolutionary meeting and the revolutionary Convention that was to meet on Monday, the inflammatory speeches and the riot we were sure to have. Pistols were purchased in large numbers, and everybody seemed preparing. Sunday night the rebel Mayor of the city, Mr. John T. Monroe, sent to the Dry Tortugas by Butler, elected to the Mayoralty by the returned rebel soldiers as a reward for his sufferings, and especially performed by the President, that he might enter upon the duties of his office, called a private meeting of conservative men. Perhaps it should be stated that the Convention was about to assemble, in defiance of the courts, i. e. in defiance of the charge of Judge Abell (a petty Judge here,) to the grand jury, to the effect that their assemblage would be a violation of the oath of office they had taken in 1864, and should be punished as perjury. The President had replied that the military would sustain the civil courts. Conceiving everything to be now in their own hands, the rebel authorities thought they should be able to "settle the Convention and the niggers."

Monday morning everybody talked about "the riot that was to come off to-day." Some business houses were never opened at all, or were closed by nine o'clock. The streets were full, and nearly all the residents were armed. The assembling of the Convention seemed to be awaited as the signal for the expected outbreak. Respectable rebel citizens earnestly advised their friends who were strangers in the city not to be induced by curiosity or any other motive to go into the hall of the Convention, and assured them that they knew there would be bloodshed.

By twelve o'clock, Canal and Common streets, between which the Mechanics' Institute is situated, were crowded. Men gathered in excited groups about the doors of the houses and at the crossings, and the insolent appearance of a negro was sure to produce that indefinable murmur which the reporters are so fond of calling "sensation." Rumors of affrays between negroes and whites in distant parts of the city occasionally passed from mouth to mouth.

A little after twelve o'clock, the members of the Convention, who had repaired to the Institute as unostentatiously as possible, were called to order. Only twenty-five or thirty answered to their names, but a few more came in after the roll call. The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to bring in absentees, and meantime a recess of an hour was voted. By this time a considerable crowd of whites and negroes had assembled in the chamber outside the bar; and a larger crowd, composed mainly of negroes, nearly all armed either with clubs or revolvers, had gathered in the street before the door. Half a square off, on Canal street, the citizens and police were assembling. Manifestly here were the materials for an explosion. It wanted but a spark, that any accident, at any moment, might furnish.

At this unfortunate juncture, a procession of negroes, preceded by a band of music, came marching up from the French quarter. The crowd in front of the Institute cheered them heartily as they approached, to which they responded, amid the curses and jeers of the whites on Canal street.

What next followed no man can now undertake to affirm. The negroes say that a policeman wantonly fired into their column. The policemen say that the negroes raised the cry of "kill the d——d rebels," as some of them were attempting to make a needful arrest. Still others say that a white man, accidentally or intentionally jostled from the curbstone by a member of the passing procession, fired at the offender and drew out a return shot. It is certain that in a moment or two shots came to be exchanged, and both negroes and whites began those surges to and fro, rushes around the corner and rallies down the street again which generally mark the inception of a street fight. One or two negroes fell; the policemen continued to discharge their revolvers into the corpses, and the sight of blood inflamed all alike.

Meantime, that which happened inside the Mechanics' Institute, which had thus become the nucleus of the opening riot—the only available point of refuge for the negroes, and the central object of fire to citizens and rebel soldiers in the uniform of policemen, may be more definitely stated.

Within a few moments after the first shot, balls began to strike the building; and under the impulse of the excitement, the members of the Convention all sprang to their feet. On the appeal, however, of some one cooler than the rest, they resumed their seats, determined to await with dignity the expected attack. Presently a rush was heard at the door below, and then the hasty tramping of many feet on the stairways. Every one supposed this to be a body of the police, though it is now known to have been a party of negroes running from the heavy fire suddenly poured down the street from the citizens and policemen at the corner of Canal. Momentarily therefore expecting a rush of policemen into the Hall to arrest the members, the Convention deliberated what to do. After few words, the proposition of Mr. Alfred Shaw, Ex-Sheriff of New Orleans, and a gentleman of character, prevailed. He was, therefore, deputed to inform the police that inside the Hall no resistance would be made to any legal officers, claiming the right to make arrests. With this message he passed out from the door which he was not destined soon to enter again.

With a white handkerchief in his hand he crossed the outside passage and started down one of the winding staircases. By this time a strong body of the police had driven the negroes from the front of the Institute by a sudden dash, and a dozen of them, gaining the building, were rushing up the stairs, when they met Mr. Shaw coming down. "Kill him," "There's Shaw, the scoundrel, shoot him down," "Let me at him," were the first exclamations, and those below sought to crowd up till they could see to shoot at him. Others said, "No, he has a white handkerchief, take him to the station house." Through the hubbub and scuffle Shaw succeeded in making them understand his message. "That's right, let them surrender peaceably," said some. "Kill that d——d scoundrel Shaw," exclaimed others. Meantime two policemen, seizing him firmly, and an other forcing a way through the crowd and keeping assailants off, they succeeded in reaching the pavement. Here a mingled mob of citizens, policemen and negroes—the latter mostly in the side alleys or in door yards—were exchanging shots. A rush was made for Shaw, the moment he appeared in the custody of the policemen, and the fire was concentrated upon him. Presently, a ball struck him in the shoulder, and there was every indication that in a moment or two longer he would certainly be killed, when the policemen, dodging around a corner, hustled him off to the jail, where, without charge or commitment, wounded and exhausted, he was thrown into a cell.

The firing continued about the Mechanics' Institute, spread toward the river along Canal and Common streets, and even broke out in the square back of the Institute, along Carondelet. The fighting negroes did not scatter in this way, but the mob followed every prisoner whom the policemen led off, and attacked, on sight, every negro found in the vicinity. The body servant of Humphrey Marshall was thus pursued and fired at along Carondelet, in his master's sight. A moment latter, another unarmed negro, apparently belonging to one of the adjacent offices, seeking to think the street no place for him, began to run. In an instant two policemen and a score of citizens were after him, the policemen firing as they ran. Five shots were fired, and the negro fell, pierced with three.

But this was only the by play, and scenes like this were occurring in a dozen different places. The Mechanics' Institute was still the central point. The police and militia had possession of the lower story and of the staircases. The Sergeant-at-Arms had barricaded the doors to the chamber of the Convention when Shaw went out. The police charge into the upper story to the chamber began firing from the windows upon the members of their force in the street. It was on the heels of the firing at the window of the Convention, and that the negroes in the alley and front yard were driven in a panic, and that brickbats were also freely flying. A considerable number of citizens had joined the police force in and about the Institute, and great crowds, gathered at the corners of Canal and Common, and along the route to the City Hall, were firing at or rushing upon the few prisoners brought along.

Finally a crowd of policemen and citizens made a rush at the doors of the Convention chamber and broke them down. The exact order of what immediately followed no man can tell. It is only certain that as they entered the attacking party delivered a volley into the hall-full mass of members and spectators, which killed and wounded several, and received one, severely wounding some of the policemen and killing some of the citizens. Each side charges that the other fired first, and whether from testimony of participants or from the sound of the volleys, it seems impossible to reach any other conclusion than that they were nearly or quite simultaneous.

There followed a series of short and bloody individual conflicts. Negroes were shot down, members of the Convention wounded and arrested, and the scene of violence in the streets and parallel vicinity persons began to emerge from the building.

Standing at this moment in the highest verandah of Vicon's restaurant, looking directly down the street to the Institute, was a late Major General of the United States service. He saw four policemen beat out the seemingly lifeless body of Dr. Dostie, an earnest, sincere, perhaps fanatical member of the Convention, a prominent Free Mason, and a gentleman against whose private character no charge was ever made. His head hung down till it almost dragged on the pavement; blood was streaming from his wounds and marking the path by which he was borne. Around this inanimate body the crowd rushed and blasphemed, or laughed and cheered. At last a cart was reached, and the body was thrown in, when a more determined rush than any previous one was made, and the rioters broke through. Before the cart could be started several blows had been rained upon the bleeding body, and the General felt sure that as one man's hand descended he caught the gleam of a knife.

The news flew among the rioters that Dr. Dostie was killed, and it was everywhere received, many squads of even those people had scarcely become infatuated with the fever of the massacre, with expressions of satisfaction and positive delight.

Meanwhile, returning from Canal street up Carondelet, I had just secured a place on the verandah of a friend's rooms, near the corner of Common, when great cheers came up from the Institute, and a dense mob crowded along Common street toward the St. Charles Hotel. As they approached we could make out four policemen with cocked revolvers, and in their midst, with hat knocked off, with coat nearly torn from his shoulders, with blood clotted over his head and about his neck, with citizens rushing at him, striking at him, shouting, "kill him," partly limping and partly jerked along by the infuriated policemen, came Michael Hahn, ex-member of the United States House of Representatives, ex-Governor of Louisiana, and United States Senator elect from the Legislature of Louisiana—the man to whom Abraham Lincoln confidentially wrote that "negro suffrage might yet in some hour of peril, help to keep the jewel of Liberty in the family of Freedom!" In ten minutes he was lying bleeding and feverish, in a cell of the city jail! "He was more scared than hurt," is the cool comment of the leading journals this morning.

A little later came the only stroke of the comic in all this sad tragedy. The hero of the Convention, the hero who would do and dare and die for his new born love for negro suffrage, had not yet been found. Arrayed in spotless white he had been seen to enter the Chamber before the opening of the Convention, but since the firing began, no eye of negro had been cheered, no heart of Convention member nerved, no soul of policeman inflamed by the radiant sight of R. King Cutler. The last member had been driven out to the mob, and the last negro stabbed; the Chamber was occupied only by the police, the other rioters and the dead; but still the hero was missing. At last a bright thought struck a police man. He explored the chimney. Its throat was narrow, and King Cutler's body was large, and so, instead of being quite swallowed up, there he stuck! In a moment a nondescript figure came up the street, between policemen and rioters, all as amused that for the moment, they lost their appetite for murder. Republican or not, King Cutler was *black*. His white hat, jammed down over his blackened nose and ears, like a half painted ship, was already colored, fore and aft. His white coat hung down all black behind. His sparkling shirt front presented a fitting stripe to correspond. The waistband of his gorgeous pantaloons—but alas! that was where he stuck; and so must I.

The Convention had been thoroughly broken up an hour ago—if that were the object of Mr. John T. Monroe and his rebel soldier policemen. The negro procession had been scattered, its leaders killed, and dozens of innocent negroes struck by the same hapless fate, if *that* were their object. But still the authorities and the citizens continued the riot.

An innocent negro, carrying a roll of cotton samples under his arm, quietly passed the St Charles Hotel. Four lookmen pounced upon him, began beating the non-resistant, and collected a crowd. A policeman rushed up, and without a word of inquiry discharged every barrel of his revolver at the prostrate negro, who kept crying, "Arrest me, I've done nothing; arrest me, but for God's sake don't kill me in cold blood." To the amazement of all, every shot missed him. "But," exclaimed a reputable citizen—let the expression be set down forever to his honor with those who know him—"if I'd had a pistol, I'd have killed the miscreant policeman."

Carts were constantly passing, laden with the bodies of murdered negroes. In one I counted six, many had two and three. All were greeted with laughter, occasionally one or two a cheer. Now and then a carriage passed with some wounded white man, and not unfrequently the crowds would make a rush upon him to see if he were one of the obnoxious radicals.

Meantime, the fighting negroes, retreating below Canal street, into the French quarter of the city, had once or twice reorganized, and made charges on the police, in the hope of rescuing some of their friends or of avenging their death. In the course of the afternoon between twenty and thirty policemen were thus wounded. The number on the other side can only be given by conjecture. Wherever a negro, either on timely peaceable or by accident cut off from his comrades, was found, he was pursued, and if possible shot.

One fell thus near the noted millinery shop of Madame Sophie, a few doors below Hielock's bookstore. A gentleman—so far as clothes go, and general demeanor—stepped out from the sidewalk, and devoted a minute or two to vigorously kicking the dead body. A bystander made some expression of horror and disgust, when a policeman turned sharp on him with, "Are you one of them, sir?" He protested that he was not. "He lies," exclaimed another, "he's a Yankee sutler." The luckless person protested that he was not; the police then fiercely questioned him, and at last allowed him to escape, on the express ground that he "guessed he wasn't a Federal after all." This occurred in sight and hearing of at least one late General of our army, who stood on an adjacent upper verandah.

It was nearly or quite four o'clock. There were artillery, cavalry, and black and white infantry within an hour's call. There was a General of the United States Volunteers in command, and, during the unexpectedly prolonged absence of Sheridan in Texas, he was in supreme command. But he was not merely a General of volunteers. He was one of the highest officers in the President's Bureau. His uniform made it his duty to maintain order, but his special position made it his special duty to see that the prominent under his direct personal charge were not cannonably butchered by paroled rebel soldiers. Yet he did nothing! One late Major General of our volunteers sought in vain to gain admission to his closely guarded room. Two others persisted till they got in, and demanded the cause of his amazing inaction. He didn't know that there was anything requiring his intervention! Not to know that was to be an ostrich.

Finally, as [illegible] seen, he was [illegible] into a ring. Passing down Carondelet with a friend, as late, I should judge, as between four and five, we came out into Canal, just as the mob was scouring down a helpless, solitary negro, who was vainly attempting to dash across the street to a place of safety. Turning from the river, beyond Canal, I saw Sheridan on the levee, beyond Canal Street, the buttoning of a single gaiter. And in a moment Mower, a soldierly General was there, with a hastily gathered little staff. He rode across by the Clay statue, but that moment the mobs shot down another negro. In an instant a section of artillery—regulars, I should think—dashed up, and as the pieces were unlimbered and wheeled upon the mob, a panting negro saved his life by darting to the guns.

My companion and myself "moved on." In less than a square a regiment in blue—thank God for the color at last!—came up Canal street on the double quick, and on lighting from side to side, left no rioters behind the artillery.

There were a few straggling shots through the evening, but that was the end of the riot.

A Unionist Major General walked down an hour later, to demand of Mayor Monroe, in the name of common decency and humanity, the release from the stifling jail where these wounded men still lay—of Governor Hahn, Sheriff Shaw, Dr. Dostie, A. P. Field, and the others. He was met by the snuffling Mayor with the inquiry in the [illegible] "Have you been pretty well down?" He was getting his question fitly answered, in walked Cavalry Kautz.

"Is this Mr. Monroe?"

"Yes, sir."

"I am directed, sir, to relieve you of any duties as Mayor of this city, and assume command as military governor of New Orleans. Yourself and other officials will await and obey my orders."

In a moment he received his first order. It was to accompany an aid, and see to it that the members of the Convention and other innocent citizens should be released instantly.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!! CHOLERA!!!

With the almost certain advent of cholera with the coming of the spring, no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has taught mankind to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured some, will cure again—and never purchase a new and untried article, when an old and reliable one can be had.

When the cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

FLEMING'S CHOLERA MIXTURE

Was the best and superseded all others; therefore it stands to reason that, if you would have an article that can be depended on, you must procure it to the exclusion of all others. Sold only in Pittsburgh at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
84 Market Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. RINGHAM, Jr., *Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.*

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON HAVING PURCHASED FARE CERTIFICATE at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, SATURDAY, August 4th, will please return the same immediately.
au6:th2t JOSEPH FLEMING.

GEO. W. PETTY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 11 ST. CLAIR STREET.
Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold. Collections promptly made on reasonable terms. au8

FOR SALE 16 acres of Land, only two miles from the city, on the Sobieski Plank Road, within ten minutes' walk of Woodville Station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is beautifully situated for villa residences, and a variety of nursery can not be surpassed in Allegheny county. The formation of the hill is such that by any considerable division into lots, each would have the advantage of the scenery.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth Street.

LOST—Strayed on last Sunday morning, from the corner of second street and Cherry alley, a DARK RED COW, about ten years old, horns long. A suitable reward will be paid to whoever who return her or give information where she may be found.
JOHN MARSHALL,
au7:h2t Diamond Alley.

SHOT—Just received 200 bags New York shot,
2½ pound bags,
do boxes.
All sizes for sale at
au8:ws JAMES BOWN'S.

PATENT BERRY BOXES AT cash supply of Kirby's Patent Berry Boxes, just received at
au8 JAMES BOWN'S.

APPLE PARERS—Turntable and other good makes, just received at
au8:ws JAMES BOWN'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
Foreign Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Coupons.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW OFFICE, now completed and fitted, at the CORNER OF SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STREETS, one square from our former location, recently occupied by Messrs. Jones & Co., which has been refitted in elegant style, enabling us to transact business in any manner desired, with ease of access, being only one flight of stairs to ascend. Persons and firms having business with us will find our facilities unsurpassed for the transaction of general satisfaction. Call and give us a trial.
au6:th2t

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street,
Have just opened a new stock of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of purchasers.

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 1 ENGINE HOUSE on Wylie street, Manchester, until the new [illegible] Engine House, on Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, and specifications can be seen at the office of Alderman MOORHEAD, on Federal street, Allegheny, on and after Monday, August 6th, 1866.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Bids to be separate, and marked on the envelope, "Wood Lot for Engine House."
J. S. McLAUGHLIN, Engine Committee,
au6:th2t 324 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY.
IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A FINE POCKET KNIFE,
Call and purchase one from the PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY, WM. S. HOLDEN, Agent. They are the best in use, manufactured from the finest steel, the handles from pearl, stag and ivory, and are warranted. FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS AND FORKS, RAZORS AND SCISSORS, always on hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices.
Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth Street.

ANTHRACITE COAL
ALL PERSONS WISHING A SUPPLY OF
ANTHRACITE COAL,
Can be supplied by leaving their orders with
WM. BINGHAM,
No. 366 Penn Street.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.
[illegible]

BARKER & HASELTINE,
No. 12 Fifth Street, Second Story,
OVER H. HUGHES & BRO.'S DRUG STORE.

LOOKING GLASSES,
Pictures and Frames of all kinds,
MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
A full stock constantly on hand.

PUBLIC SALE OF BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN MANCHESTER.
[illegible]
Tuesday, August 14th, 1866,
[illegible]
11 LARGE LOTS, [illegible]
Terms of the sale [illegible]
Further particulars at the office of the undersigned, [illegible]
[illegible]

ERRETT & ANDERSON,
Book and Job Printers,
Will continue the Book and Job Printing business in all its branches, at the
GAZETTE STEAM
JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
84 Fifth St., Gazette Building.
And respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

UNITED STATES, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. Where as a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States of the Western District of Pennsylvania, by Henry Featherstone, proctor of the bark "EMMA LOGAN," [illegible] against the said bark, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and against all persons intervening for their interest therein, civil and maritime, for wages, and praying process against the same in favor of the monition and the [illegible] of the said bark, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and all persons intervening for their interest therein, may be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the Custom House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 14th day of [illegible], 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf. And to me directed, U. S. Marshal.
A. McGIBEN, U. S. Marshal.
au7:td10

E. MEGRAW & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,
No. 31 St. Clair Street.
Factory, 51 AND 55 HAND STREET. ly26:g70

PITTSBURGH AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES,
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
(Successors to John Murdoch, dec'd.)
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, GRAPE VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS. Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every 15 minutes. ly26:g24

FOR GENTS.
FINE CALF BOOTS, SHOES, and CONGRESS GAITERS.
FOR LADIES FINE BALMORAL and CONGRESS GAITERS.
Choice KID BOOTS and SLIPPERS.
Stock large and varied, manufactured expressly for city sales, of best material and workmanship, of every taste. Customers promptly and politely served at No. 84 Market street.
au2 J. W. CARNAHAN & CO.

TO LET.—A Desirable Two Story Brick Dwelling, containing six rooms, wide hall, good dry cellar, gas in every room, hot and cold water in kitchen. All in complete order. Only 20 minutes walk from the Postoffice. Possession can be had immediately.
For further particulars inquire of
JAMES PHELAN,
jy27:s76 No. 24 Fifth Street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
A DRUG STORE, doing a good business, established for over twelve years, and located in the most populous part of Pittsburgh, is offered for sale on moderate terms. Dwelling house attached.
Apply to P. C. SHANNON, Attorney,
au4:th5 No. 72 Grant street.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the MONONGAHELA VALLEY TELEGRAPH COMPANY are hereby notified that a dividend at the rate of TEN (10) PER CENT. PER ANNUM is this day declared, counting from date of last dividend.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. L. S. WILSON, Treasurer.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Aug. 1st, 1866 au7:3t5

PLASTER—150 bbls. for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND
UNION REPUBLICAN RALLY!
The Union Republicans of Allegheny County will hold a
Mass Meeting,
IN CITY HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
On Wednesday Eve'g, Aug. 8,
AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.
The following distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting:
Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas;
Hon. G. S. GROW, of Penna.;
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, of Penna.;
Hon. LEWIS W. HALL, of Penna.
A general attendance of the people is expected.
By order of
THE UNION REPUBLICAN CO. COM.
au8:td

HAMILTON'S ENVELOPES,
For Stores, Papers, the Trade in Bulk.
BLANK BOOKS,
In stock and made to order.
STATIONERY of every description.
BANKERS' CARDS, PORTFOLIOS,
LETTER FILES, INVOICE BOOKS,
CHECK BOOKS on all the banks, &c.
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
No. 39 Fifth Street.

INSURANCE.
S. W. THOMPSON & CO.,
Second Floor, Burke's Building
59 Fourth St.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE
EFFECTED IN THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, at fair rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
AGENTS FOR
Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct.
Aetna Insurance Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct.
New England Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct.
au6:wf

THE NEW STAMP DUTIES.
August 1st, 1866.
Published This Day,
For the convenience of
MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, CONVEYANCERS, ATTORNEYS,
And the public generally,
THE NEW STAMP DUTIES.
IMPOSED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, JULY 13th, TO TAKE EFFECT THIS DAY, ON A NEAT CARD, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.
PRICE : : : : : : 10 cts.
AGENTS WANTED.
JOHN P. HUNT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
59 Fifth St., Masonic Hall.

DAY, McABOY & SPANG,
PROPRIETORS OF
IRON CITY HAME WORKS,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 15 Wood and 102 and 104 Third St,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Saddlery Hardware and Trimming,
And Manufacturers of all varieties of
Superior Wood and Iron Hames,
Wrought Pad Bits, Ring Bits, Snaffles, Brandoons, Wheel Bits, Mallen Bits, &c., &c. Keep also on hand a full and complete assortment of goods in their line, all of which they offer at fair prices, and on as good terms as are offered by any house in the trade EAST OR WEST. my28:3m

LUBRICATING OILS.
TWIN CITY OIL COMPANY,
Office, 204 Penn Street,
F. A. SMITH, Secretary.
MANUFACTURE
Head Light Oil, Engine Oil No. 1, do. do. 2, do. do. 3,
BOB for Machinery. Oil for Cars. Oil for Cars. Mill Grease.
jy25:3m

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF venditioni exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Custom House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, claim and interest of Hook & Wise, of, in and to the following described property, to wit:
One lot of ground [illegible] ground on which the same is erected, and also the buildings appurtenant thereto. One copper still, one steam engine and boiler, one mash tub with rake, four large fermenting tubs, one worm and tub, three beer tubs, together with all other tubs, pipes and fixtures in said distillery.
Also, seventy-two bbls. of Whiskey.
All of the said property is situated in Franklin township, Greene county, Pa., and will there be delivered to the purchaser.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Hook & Wise, at the suit of the United States.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH, Marshal.
MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, July 5th, 1866. jy25:g68w4th

REMOVAL.
160. *Smithfield Street.* 160.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
Formerly of 80 FIFTH STREET, has removed to
No. 160 Smithfield Street,
Two doors above Sixth street, where he has an excellent stock of
Pianos, Melodeons, Organs,
And all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and STRINGS. Musical Instruments repaired with neatness and dispatch. jy18:87

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO Soldiers of 1861 and 1862.
All who served three years are entitled to $100 bounty; those serving two years, $50; or who were discharged by reason of wounds, or their heirs.
Three Months Extra Pay
Is due Volunteer Officers in the service March 3d, 1865, and discharged, mustered out, or resigned since April 19, 1861.
PENSIONS. Permanently disabled are entitled to $13, $20 or $25, according to degree of disability.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, Attorneys,
au1 71 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSE WANTED.
WANTED.
A MODERN BUILT HOUSE,
OF EIGHT TO TWELVE ROOMS, in a desirable locality, in either of the two cities or suburbs. With stable attached preferred. Rent not to exceed $300 per annum.
Satisfactory references given.
Address "W. S., BOX 535, Pittsburgh.
au4:b5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATES & BELL.
ARE

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID LOT OF

Cluny and Maltese Collars,
Hamburg Flouncing,
Edgings and Insertings,
Puffed Muslins,
Marseilles,
Linen Tucked Setts,
Morocco Traveling Bags,
Fine Fans, Necklaces,
Elegant Styles Fancy Jewelry.

Just received a full line of

Alexandre's, Courvoisier's and Jouvin's

KID GLOVES.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS & DRAWERS,

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Pittsburgh Agents for the sale of

LOCKWOOD'S CLOTH LINED AND ALL PAPER

COLLARS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

AND

AT

EATON'S.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL LINE OF

Buff Lisle Gloves.

Buff Lisle Gloves.

Buff Lisle Gloves

White Lisle Gloves.

White Lisle Gloves.

White Lisle Gloves.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

Wholesale and Retail

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street.

jy2

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 73 and 75 Market Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Trimmings, Notions,

AND FANCY GOODS,

Have just received the LARGEST and HANDSOMEST stock of YARNS ever brought to this city, to which they call the attention of shopkeepers and knitters. The stock consists in part of

Boston, Germantown and Country

YARNS,

in WHITE, BLACK, SCARLET, SOLFERINO, BROWN, PURPLE, CLOUDED, DEARS, MAGE TA, RINE, CHINCHILLA, BLUE DE LYON, MEXICAN AND AZULINE BLUES.

WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED A EATERN PRICES. jy26

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO'S.

SUNFLOWN, SUNBEAM AND DERBY HATS, MAY QUEEN, DEW DROPS, GIPSIE, DAISIES, CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS.

CHIP, HAIR, STRAW BONNETS in new shapes, Frames, in all the fashionable styles.

RIBBONS, plain, figured and checked, all widths.

FLOWERS, WREATHS, BUDS and ROSES.

SPRAWLS, TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS.

Millinery Goods.

SWISS, CHECKS, BRILLIANT, NAINSOOKS, BARLAZANS, SHIRRED MUSLINS, LINENS, and a full assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

REAL AND IM. CHUNY LACE COLLARS, REAL AND IM. VAL. LACE COLLARS, REAL POINTE LACE COLLARS, SETTS and HANDKERCHIEFS. HAMBURG TRIMMING AND FLOUNCING, SWISS AND CAMBRIC EDGE AND INSERTINGS, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETTS, various styles.

Puff Illusion, Swiss and French Cambric Waists.

PARIS RUFFLINGS AND SHIRTING, COLLARS, SETTS, EDGINGS, FRILLINGS, and EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS IN GUIPURE AND CHUNY LACE, GALLOONS, FANCY BRAID, BUTTON, BALL AND DROP TRIMMING.

Bead Streamers, Ornaments and Setts.

BUTTONS.

In the choicest styles in BEAD, SILK, FANCY CROCHET, BLACK AND WHITE PEARL, EMBROIDERIES, JET, BALL, GLASS AND CAMEO plain and painted.

CORSETS, Nos. 28, COILS, HAIR PUFFS AND ROLLS; DUPLEX ELLIPTIC and BON TON HOOP SKIRTS, BELTS, BELTINGS, CLASPS AND BUCKLES, Fancy Straw Goods, Fancy Parasols in ivory, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, for ladies and gents, STIFF FRONTS, STAR SHIRTS, GENTS' BUTTERFLIES, SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS, TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS, HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, and a

FULL LINE OF NOTIONS.

ALL AT POPULAR PRICE.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

jel6:d24

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have just opened a large stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Adapted to the present season's trade, which they offer at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

NEW PRINTS,	FARMERS AND MECHANICS CASSIMERES,
DELAINES, LAWNS,	JEANS, CLOTHS,
GINGHAMS,	LINENS, DRILLS,
WHITE GOODS,	BLEACHED and
DRESS GOODS,	BROWN SHEETINGS
SHAWLS, BALMORALS	and SHIRTINGS.
NOTIONS,	
COTTONADES,	

Burlaps, Cotton and Linen Duck, &c.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock and prices. jel1

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood St.,

Third house above Diamond Alley,)

jel6:d18 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 Liberty Street,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest Market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to the through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my26:b25

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke.

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton, first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Dock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of the yards will receive prompt attention. my26:b25

PAINTERS.

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Hand St., Pittsburgh.

Plain and Ornamental Signs of every description done to order. All work done promptly at reasonable rates. jel6:67

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the rm of BROWN & MORROW,)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

North-east corner of Third and Market streets.

PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dissatisfaction Among Sailors—Southern Lunatic Asylums Filled to Overflowing—General Canby to be Assistant Secretary of War—A Conscientious Congressman.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The morning papers have the following specials from Washington. Considerable feeling is manifested among the sailors of the navy, and has crept out in dispatches to the Navy Department, at the omission by Congress of any recognition of the services of that important arm in the late war. The bounty bill, appropriating an additional bounty of one hundred dollars to soldiers, makes no mention of the sailors, nor are they anywhere mentioned or rewarded for their equally meritorious services.

The sudden transition from slavery to freedom, together with the immense amount of suffering incident thereto, has filled to overflowing the lunatic asylums of the State.

It is currently reported that Major General E. R. S. Canby will succeed General T. T. Eckert as Assistant Secretary of War. No appointment has yet been made.

The large farm of the Hon. Joseph Segar, at Hampton, Virginia, has been occupied by the Federal troops since 1861, now five years, neither the rent for which nor the use and destruction of personal property, valued at ten thousand dollars, has ever been compensated for. At present he is unable to obtain indemnity, owing to the ruling of General Meigs that a claimant must not only himself be loyal, but his claim must originate in a loyal State. This decision is being considered by the Secretary of War, as it affects the vital interests of a large class of Unionists, whose only dependence was necessarily taken by our troops, but who have been unable to obtain redress. The proclamation of peace of President Johnson, on the 2d of April, 1866, allows about four months consideration, but back of this date it is claimed compensation cannot go.

Congressman Hubbard, of West Virginia, has sent to the conscience fund of the Treasury, the extra $2,000 which Congress voted itself, saying that he voted for the increased pay because he could not otherwise vote for the bounty to the soldiers.

Brigadier General William A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General in the War Department, is nominated as Lieut. Gen. Sherman's Chief of Staff.

THE CHOLERA.

Nineteen New Cases in New York—New Hospital to be Opened—Twenty-nine Deaths in Cincinnati on Monday.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Only nineteen cases of cholera, including four deaths, were reported in this city yesterday. The decrease was thought to have occurred from the change of the weather, although it was supposed that a number of cases were not reported. The mortality report gives the total number of deaths in the past week at two hundred and forty-nine, of which two hundred and thirty-nine were from cholera.

In Brooklyn but few cases are reported and the accounts from the Islands are more encouraging.

There was a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday evening. Another cholera hospital was ordered to be opened up town. During the debate on Brooklyn, President Schultz proposed to organize a corps of nurses to attend the cholera patients at their own residences.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—Twenty-nine deaths from cholera were reported at the office of the Board of Health yesterday. Total number of deaths from cholera since August 1st, seventy-nine.

From Canada—Another Fenian Scare.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The *Herald's* Ottawa special says. It is confidently expected in Canada that another Fenian invasion will soon take place. The militia are kept drilling, and an attempt is being made to have Parliament prorogued in the latter part of this week, to avoid an investigation of the Fort Erie affair.

Mr. Jones complained yesterday, in Parliament, that the crown lands were badly managed, that a great revenue was lost, and settlers were driven to the United States, where more encouragement was given them.

The *Tribune* says that the Republican Association of the Ninth District unanimously renominated Henry J. Raymond, its Representative in Congress.

There is great dissatisfaction here in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph.

The *Courier De Etats Unis* says: There is a strange disease prevailing among the poultry in Hoboken, N. J. At night, when they go to roost, they suddenly fall on their breasts, with cries of pain, and are unable to rise. In two or three days they are incapable of holding up their necks or heads, the beak is filled with froth, the comb becomes dry, and the feathers fall off, those which remain becoming humid.

A Fenian meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last night. Stephens delivered a long speech and was warmly endorsed. Captain Condon, recently a prisoner at Dublin, spoke, denouncing the United States Consul, Mr. West, and American Minister Adams, stating that great surprise and indignation was caused in Ireland by their conduct.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The Coroner's jury investigating the deaths caused by the recent explosion of Harris & Co.'s Sugar Refinery, on Leonard street, rendered two verdicts yesterday, three of the jurors deciding that the engineer, Philip Ryan, was responsible for the explosion, and three of them deciding that the firm of Harris & Co. were to blame for employing careless people in the establishment.

The demand of the Journeymen carpenters and joiners of Brooklyn, for the privilege of quitting work at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, has met with the acquiescence of nearly all the employers. The movement is considered a decided success.

Two young men named Charles Feargus and Patrick McLain, were engaged in an altercation in Brooklyn yesterday, when Feargus shot his antagonist through the head, inflicting a wound which was pronounced fatal by the physicians. Feargus was arrested.

James H. Stephens, the Head Centre of Fenianism, is to start on a western tour during the present week. An unusual degree of activity has prevailed among the wing of the brotherhood lately, but nothing will be furnished for publication.

George Andrews, formerly a merchant of Williamsburg, was arrested yesterday, charged with several forgeries on down town merchants. He was committed by Justice Hogan, and will be examined this forenoon.

Declines to be a Delegate to the Philadelphia Convention—Gen. Sheridan's Dispatch to Gen. Grant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A *Tribune* Washington special says: The Hon. Cornelius Cole, United States Senator elect for California, declines to be a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. He says his name was used without his authority, and that he does not approve of the movement.

The same special says: General Sheridan's dispatch to General Grant, on his arrival in New Orleans after the riot, was mutilated so as to make a false impression.

Explosion of the General Lytle—Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Aug 7.—The steamer, General Lytle, which exploded at Bethlehem, Indiana, yesterday, belonged to the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line, and is the first serious disaster that has occurred to this Company. The total number of killed and wounded are not yet ascertained.

The returns from Kentucky indicate a Democratic majority of from twenty to thirty thousand.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS.

IMPORTED BY

McFARLAND & COLLINS.

We have now landing in New York, per steamer Marathon, the first arrival of our importation for Fall of

CROSBY'S CELEBRATED

Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpets.

We have selected the patterns with great care, expressly for our city trade, and can offer our customers styles that are not to be found elsewhere, and the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES of the New York and Boston markets.

MCFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

McCALLUM BROTHERS, No. 80

FOURTH STREET. We have on hands a very superior stock of

CARPETING

Of every description and every grade of quality.

OIL CLOTHS, extra well seasoned, from 4 feet to 6 feet wide.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS—Every kind in use.

HEARTH RUGS—From the finest quality to the lowest priced.

CANTON MATTING, COCOA AND MANILLA MATTINGS, &c.

McCALLUM BROTHERS,

ap4 Formerly W. D. & H. McCallum.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REDUCTION.

WE ARE NOW

Offering Our Entire Stock of

SUMMER BOYS' CLOTHING

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. For bargains call and see

GRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street.

and

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Northwest Corner of Penn & St. Clair Sts.

Desires to return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the Eastern Markets with a large and well selected stock of

FINE WOOLEN GOODS,

Peculiarly adapted to GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

2 CARS MILWAUKEE CLUB, to arrive and for sale by

jy24 R. KNOX & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER

THE QUEEN! THE QUEEN!

THE QUEEN OF

HAIR RESTORERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER is QUEEN, not only in NAME, but in VIRTUES, **is the Best Hair Restorer ever offered to the Public.**

An Infallible RESTORER and PRESERVER of the Hair if faithfully applied.

It is no Hair Dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair changing grey hair to its original life color, arresting premature decay and falling out of the hair; eradicating scurf and dandruff, and curing all nuisons of the scalp.

The dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to restore your hair, as it was, and retain it through life, use

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

my30:b32

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.

Having erected a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FIRE REDS, STEAM PIPES LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT INJECTORS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. jel6:d

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND SHIP BOLTS, TINNED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, PIG IRON, &c., &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 16 St. First and 127 Second streets, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:d&w1y

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS,

HUBBARD, BRO. & CO., Manufacturers of PATENT CAST STEEL CIRCULAR SAWS, of CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties. All kinds of Saws repaired. Also, constantly on hand, from Short Cast-Steel, Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.

Nos. 20 and 22 Second st. Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws. Also, to Saws of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates.

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO ROBINSON, MUNN & MILLIKEN,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, CASTINGS AND MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, OIL TANKS and STILLS, BOILER AND PLATE IRON WORK.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,

Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, SHEET IRON WORK, CELLAR DOORS, SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to Cemetery Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. my9:b

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY,

An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men, (Married and About to be Married,) on the vital powers, with means of sure restoration (free of charge) when needed; their development, &c. By J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. my22:b30&eod1y

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

22d DISTRICT.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of the 22d Congressional District are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the various Wards, Boroughs and Townships, in said District,

On Saturday, August 11th,

And elect two delegates from each election district, to meet in Convention, on MONDAY, the 13th of August 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress, the said Delegates to be elected at the polls to be held between the hours of four and six o'clock, and in the wards and boroughs between the hours of four and seven o'clock P. M. In the wards and boroughs the elections shall be by ballot, and in the townships by ticket or viva voce.

By order of the Committee,

W. J. GILMORE, Chairman.

WM. ANDERSON, Secretary.
R. W. THOMAS, Secretary. my31:d&w3w

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT.

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD

Having placed himself at the disposal of his friends, in response to their call made on him, his name is now presented by them as a candidate for Congress from the 22d District, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention.

CONGRESS.

GENERAL JAS. S. NEGLEY

is a Candidate in the 22d District.

CONGRESS.—The friends of

HON. JOHN P. PENNEY

Will present his name to the Convention of the Union party, for nomination as a candidate for Congress in the 2d District.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE REMAINING PART of the large property for sale at Boyd's Allen's plan of lots, will be sold in lots or by the acre. Splendid for gardening purposes; for title deeds, &c. Apply to W. BOYD, at the office of Kirkpatrick & Mellon, corner of Diamond and Grant street, or to HAZEL ALLEN, on the property, at Lower St. Clair Road. my31:3m

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS.

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door from Suspension Bridge,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Branch Store at Salem, Ohio. my24:b26

R. B. JEFFRIES,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

No. 65 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A large assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and SMOKING TOBACCO, of the best quality, kept on hands. my29:b59

GEORGE BLUMENSCHEIN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

SEGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO,

Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c.

No. 4 Seventh Street,

Near corner of Liberty,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

my28:b14

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars,

15 HAND STREET.

A general assortment of Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Tobacco Pouches always on hand. my21:6m

1866. SPRING HATS. 1866.

McCORD & CO.,

131 *WOOD STREET*,

Wish to call special attention to their large and splendid stock of

Hats, &c., for Spring and Summer Wear,

An Endless Variety.

LADIES' DERBYS, YACHTS, SEASIDES, Etc.; GENTS' and BOYS' SARATOGAS, "CHOWS THATS," BRIGHTONS, RUSHERS, MORTONS, DERBYS, FELTS, &c., &c.

STRAW GOODS of every description, to suit all tastes. my27:b30

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

DAVID E. HALL

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened his new and commodious BILLIARD ROOMS, CORNER OF LIBERTY AND ST. CLAIR STREETS, entrance from St. Clair. The tables are new, and constructed in the most approved and elegant style, and will be superintended by himself. Everything which may conduce to the pleasure and enjoyment of his patrons will be afforded. my17:all

FOR RENT.

A FRAME HOUSE,

With seven rooms and hall, good stable, excellent water at the door, situated on the old Washington road, about five miles from the city. Possession immediately.

For further particulars, enquire of

G. H. TOWER,

jel2:d28 No. 101 Fourth Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

We would advise a man to forego a threshing and thresh wheat with a flail rather than to see a wife wear her health, vigor and life away in the everlasting "stitch, stitch, stitch," when a Sewing Machine can be obtained. The WHEELER & WILSON is an invaluable aid in every household. We have had several different kinds on trial, and after six years' service the WHEELER & WILSON has taken the precedence as the best where all kinds of sewing are to be done in a family.—*American Agriculturist.*

These machines have MORE IMPROVEMENTS, MAKE LESS NOISE, are MUCH MORE SPEEDY and SIMPLE in operation than any Machine in the market.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

No. 27 Fifth Street.

jy14

THE

BARTLETT

SEWING MACHINE,

Pronounced by all who have seen it the simplest machine now before the public.

It is as effective and durable as it is simple, and as practical as it is durable. It has but to be seen to be admired, and used to be appreciated. It combines the elements of a

Perfect Practical Machine,

And is offered at a price within the range of nearly every family in the land.

The only low priced Machine in the United States licensed to use the WHEELER & WILSON FEED the best and only reliable Feed ever constructed.

SALESMEN WANTED.

EMERY & HOWE'S,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

No. 68 Fifth Street,

my10:d24 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FI. FA., issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale at the Custom House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 24th DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title, claim and interest of SAMUEL J. WALKER of, in and to the following described property, to wit: One undivided fourth part of the Hominden Farm (and an undivided interest in the lease-hold containing 18 acres more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, in Cornplanter Tp., Venango Co., Pa., and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by land lately owned by D. L. Copeland, and Samuel Lyon, on the east by the Rooker and Hyger farms, on the south by the Holmden farm, and on the west by lands of Walter Holmden, upon which said farm the city of Pithole is built).

Also, the Prather Mill property, containing 38 acres more or less, situate and lying on Pithole Creek, in Cornplanter Township, Venango County, Penna., bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the New York Star Company, east by Ricketti's heirs, south by Pithole Creek, and on the west by lands formerly owned by Hodge.

Also, four-fourths (4-4) undivided part of 100 acres, more or less, situate and lying in Pithole,

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and sold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

August 7, 1866.

The New York quotations to-day were as follows: Gold, 137¼; 1864, 105½; 5-20s, 105½; 10-40s, 99¼; 7-30s, 104½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh R R., 87½; Fort Wayne, 104½; Erie, 67½; Western Union Telegraph, 36¼.

—It will be remembered (says the Philadelphia *Press*) that the funding bill introduced early in the session in the United States Senate by Mr. Sherman, for the purpose of creating a uniform consolidated debt, and being shorn of its original purpose, was finally laid over. The Secretary of the Treasury is now left free to go on under his present authority with his gradual conversion of temporary debt into 5-20s of 1865, which he or his successors will be able to consolidate into a five per cent. stock after the year 1870, should the American or foreign markets then invite a lower rate of interest than the 5-20s now bear. *It is believed that such an occasion will then arise*, and that the 5-20s of 1865, the ultimate currency of the country, will be as liberally and promptly called in and pay off in gold as possible. As to the suggestions of our querulous contemporaries, have the Treasury create, at this late day after the war is ended, the doubly redundant and its supply overstocked, 6 per cent. 5 or 10 years six per cent gold-bearing stock, they are simply out of the question. The Secretary, it is said, will *learn to no such existence*, but will pursue his own plans.

—The accounts of the Western grain crops are of the most cheering character. The exceptions to the general report of a large yield of wheat and oats are confined to a few localities in Ohio and Michigan, while the results in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota are pronounced beyond any precedent for the past three or four years. On the line of the east and west roads, from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the wheat fields are uniform in their luxuriance, and larger crops never known, and the young corn looks equally well. The reports from the Kentucky and Virginia crops, while less favorable, are not of a character to affect the general trade in this city, show also a large and successful growth.

—The New York *Times*, of Monday, says:

The imports entries for foreign goods, including the specie returns in our last paper, amount to $6,162,31, against the total entries of $5,481,268 same week last year. The export clearances of domestic goods amount to $8,363,670, against $1,781,931 same week in 1865. The export of specie amounts to $586,376, against $21,108 same week last year. The imports for the week ending to-day are as follows: Of cotton, coastwise and by railroad are 600 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,015.

—The Titusville *Herald*, of Monday, reports oil matters as follows:

"The petroleum markets have undergone no material change since yesterday. Some of the producers, anticipating a sudden reaction sold their oil with a difficulty at $68@65, but the generality of holders are not disposed to go far beyond the reach of ordinary shippers. The prevailing impression appears to be that there being nothing more at present than there was to operate upon to produce an active demand, the rise must be attributed to a corner in the market favored by better news from Europe and the scarcity of suitable packages for storing oil.

"The tank-car operators have flooded the eastern markets with light gravity oil, for which there is little if any demand, and have driven hundreds of coopers from their business of barrel-making. Now it has been suddenly discovered that there is a large amount of oil on hand, and no barrels suitable for moving it. Hence the price of oil from 46 to 46 degrees gravity in prime barrels dash advanced, showing that it is the use of barrels more than that of oil that is advanced. Large operators taking advantage of this circumstance have cornered the market to suit their own purposes. This is plainly apparent from the discrepancy of the telegrams and the absence of demand for foreign export. It is owing to the danger of a reaction taking place at any moment that several of the producers have offered to sell short. It was rumored this evening that a large producer had offered to sell 5,000 barrels short in 30 days wells, to be delivered within 15 days at option, and that he failed to effect the sale. This shows the prevailing want of confidence in the present rise being maintained."

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 7, 1866.

The produce market continues dull and devoid of animation, and as the demand for the leading commodities is very much restricted we have but few round lot operations to report. In value, there has been no remarkable change one way or the other.

ASHES—Steady, with a moderate demand but unchanged. Sales of 100 bbls common sort at 6¼ @ 6½ for Pearls and 6½ @ 6¾ for Pearls at 15.

GRAIN—Sale of 2 cars Ohio Wheat to arrive, at $2.35, and about 500 bush Northwestern, in elevator, in two different lots, at $2.30. Is better demand, and prime white held at an advance, selling to-day at 50@52c, sales of No. 1 Chicago, in elevator, at 48. Corn is quiet and nominal at 70@72. Sales of Western Rye at 90. Nothing doing in Barley.

FLOUR—Is dull and weak with a moderate local demand but unchanged. Spring Wheat is selling at $9 50@10—Choice brands at higher figures. Spring and Red Winter Wheat at $12 to 13 50. Sale of 50 bbls Winter Wheat, in our mill, at $10 25. Sale of 40 bbls Corn meal, a little damaged, at $4 25 per bbl; 10 bbls rye flour sold at $8 25, and 20 bbls Rye Flour at $8 50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm with a fair jobbing demand. Sugar cured Hams 14 to 17c for Shoulders, 18@19 for Ribbed Sides; 21 for Plain Hams, and 20@22c for Sugar Cured. Lard is quite dull but firmly held at 14c for prime bottle rendered. Small sales of Mess Pork reported at $31 50.

MILLFEED—Is firm, with a good demand, and prices are higher. Sales of Fine Bran at $16 50 per ton, and 1 car prime white Middlings at $17 per cwt.

APPLES—The market is very poorly supplied, and especially is this the case in regard to prime ripe Apples, which sell readily at $3 to $5 per bbl.

EGGS—Continue dull, with a drooping tendency. Sales being reported to-day at 15 to 16 —mostly at 15.

CHEESE—Is steady but in good supply. We quote at 14 to 15 for Western Reserve, 16@17 for Hamburg, and 20@21 for Goshen.

OIL—No. 1 Lard 90@95c per gal.

PEANUTS—$2 per bag.

FLAXSEED—Is wanted at $3.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 7, 1866.

CRUDE—There is still considerable inquiry for Crude, on the spot as well as to arrive, but otherwise the market is quiet, while prices have undergone no change. We can report a sale of one bulk boat supposed to contain about one thousand barrels, on the spot, at 34c, and one thousand barrels to arrive at 35c. Yesterday, there was a sale of seventeen hundred barrels to arrive on the first water, at 35. The stock of Crude in this market in the hands of regular dealers is very much reduced at present, and the quantity in the hands of speculators is not as large as generally supposed. We have no advices from Oil City to-day, but we presume there has been no essential change, otherwise we would, in all probability, have heard something of it. There are some parties desirous of selling to arrive on the first water at 36c, but strange to say, there were no buyers at that figure to-day—at least we were unable to hear of any. Some of our refiners who are sold ahead pretty largely, and have not a sufficient amount of Crude to cover their contracts, seem willing to buy at 35 provided they can have it delivered at the specified time, but sellers cannot see it in that light.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was remarkably quiet to-day, owing to rather unfavorable advices from the East. Spot and prompt delivery, that is for October, November and December, concessions would have had to have been made to effect a sale. For instance, it is said that there were offers to sell for November at 45, but it was the best bid that could be obtained, as holders cannot be quoted above 46. We can report a sale of 500 bbls for August delivery in Philadelphia, "Aladdin" brand, at 46, and 500 bbls "Comet" at April delivery at 50 per gallon. The demand at present seems to be confined mostly to August, and we are cognizant of other offers to-day at 45. There was no movement in free oil to-day.

ARRIVALS—We have but a single arrival of oil reported to-day, 547 bbls for Fisher & Bro.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 7, 1866.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle were again fair this week, reaching nearly as we could ascertain about eight hundred head, and with a demand equal to the supply the market ruled steady, and prices were sustained. Consequently the butchers bought rather sparingly, but Barney Grey was again in attendance and reduced the number on sale considerably, taking several of the best cattle at his own price. This is a matter, of course, and a tendency to produce a little stronger feeling on the part of holders. Good to prime cattle sold at from 9 to 10c, and extra may be quoted at 10½ to 11. Stock cattle, of which the offerings have been comparatively light so far this season, are selling at from at 5¼ to 6, according to condition.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There is a continued fair local demand for this class of stock, but as compared with last week, prices are simply the same, with no essential change. Common to strictly prime fat mutton sheep sold all the way from 4½ to 6c, as to grass, and the latter figure is to be regarded as the extreme of the market. Lambs sold at from $2 to $5¼ per head.

SWINE.

Quiet but firm and unchanged. Small sales in a retail way at from 9½ to 10c, for fair to prime heavy averages.

RECAPITULATION—SALES OF CATTLE.

Glass & Lafferty sold 17 head of good cattle to Barney Grey at 8¾; retailed 17 head at 7½ to 8¾, and sold a head of extra Illinois steers to Barney Fairley at 9½.

Hazlewood & Blackstock to Barney Grey 61 head of extra cattle, averaging 1268, at 9¾; retailed 12 head at 8 to 8¾. Hazlewood & Co. retailed 12 head at 6¾ to 8¾. McAllister & Carr retailed 10 head at 6¾ to 8¾.

Marks Trautman retailed 100 head at 6½@8¾.

Shamberg 10 head at 7¾@8½; Kurwan retailed 37 head at 6 to 7¾. Merrick & Pond 25 head.

Myers & Needy to Grey 30 head, averaging 1215 at 9½; 20 head of stock cattle to Bowman at 8½; retailed 80 head at 6¾ to 8¾.

Greenwald & Kahn to Glass & Lafferty 17 head of good Ohio cows and heifers at 7¾; retailed 9 head.

Kraus & Haas sold 35 head to Myers & Needy and retailed 32 head. Scattergood sold 18 head of Iairsale cattle to Bodey Maynes.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 7.

Money market is without any perceptible change, and the supply is still in excess of the demand. Call loans range from 4 to 5 per cent; prime discounts are from 5 to 6 per cent. The general trade of the city remains dull, and the volume of business has not increased this week as yet. There are a number of early buyers here but they purchase very cautiously. In the department of dry goods there is a steady accumulation of stocks and prices are rather weak as a general thing. The gold market left off firmly at 137@137¼, foreign Exchange is firm. The Government securities were less active this afternoon, and the market closed up firmly at our quotations. Coupons of 1881, 5-20s old issue, 107@108; 10-40 coupons, 99@99¼; July 7-30's 104½@104¾.

The stock market, at the last open board, was strongly and the highest prices of the day were made. There was an increased disposition to buy towards the close of the day. The upward movement in Rock Island further advanced 2 per cent, Pittsburgh, 5-2s and Fort Wayne, 1 per cent. Stocks are firmly held, and any little decline brings in fresh buyers. Petroleum and Mining stocks were very dull. Consolidated Virginia, 1,50; American Flag, 1,50; Petroleum Stock, 1; United States, 8,00; Fort National, 80.

Gold closed at 137¼. Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 30. Quicksilver, 48; Western Union Telegraph, 36¼; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 67¼; Reading, 104; Michigan Southern, 87½; Cleveland and Toledo, 108½; Chicago and Rock Island, 100½; Chicago and North Western preferred, 84½; Fort Wayne and Chicago, not quoted.

The commercial and money article says: The feature in the market to-day was the scarcity of gold, and while the advance in the price is not important, it is very firmly held and some parties have offered to pay the usual premium to borrow it for regular delivery. The change of tone in gold has created a tendency to make foreign exchange dearer, and we hear of very little business this morning. There is no change of movement of matters on call; the rate remains nominally at 6 per cent, but the exceptions were as high as 7 per cent, but the exceptions were very few. The shipping of that bonds, and returning to Washington an important feature in the transactions. Of paper, there is little offering. The business in stocks was generally of the general tone of the day, and in the early dealings with some exceptions, prices ruled high. Of Government, the sales were more important, prices showing little variation from yesterday in the stocks. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, Chicago and Rock Island, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, Chicago & Rock Island showed most activity, and there was an advance of 1@2 per cent. The New York Central advanced very slightly during the forenoon, but in the afternoon, in sympathy with the general improvement, it rose 1¼@1½ per cent. The Stock market opened firm, with an advance. Government securities were steady, but with less disposition to cover short contracts than the early sales of yesterday. Sterling bills declined to 109@109¼ per day. Is paid for loans. Money continues easy, at 5@6 per cent on Government collaterals, and 6@7 on miscellaneous collaterals. Call loans on first-class commercial paper is 8